MAR 1952 \*\* \*\* on official use oill CLASSIFICATION CREOTRICIED SECURITY INFORMATION CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO. COUNTRY Hungary DATE OF INFORMATION 1952 - 1953 Economic - Agriculture, cotton, rice, yucca, SUBJECT kenaf HOW DATE DIST. 9 May 1953 Daily, semiweekly newspapers PUBLISHED WHERE UNGLASSIFIE NO OF PAGES **PUBLISHED** Budapest; Berlin DATE PUBLISHED 3 Dec 1952 - 14 PLEMENT TO LANGUAGE Hungarian, German ORT NO. UNITED STATES, WITHIN THEMEANING OF TITLE IS, SECTIONS 7 NO 794. OF THE U.S. CODE, IS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR BEY ATION OF 178 CONTENTS TO OR RECEIFT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON I THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

STAT



SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

## CULTIVATION OF RICE, INDUSTRIAL CROPS IN HUNGARY

INTRODUCE INDUSTRIAL CROPS -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 11 Dec 52

In 1952, Hungary cultivated over 10,000 cadastral yokes of cotton. One quintal of crude Hungarian cotton is required to make 30 kilograms of cotton thread.

The cultivation of kenaf is still in the experimental stage, but all the prerequisites are at hand for bumber crops by the end of 1954.

Peanuts, also new in Hungary, were grown on several hundred cadastral yokes this year on a contract basis. They sell for 1,200 forints per quintal.

Attempts to introduce jute, ramie, and yucca have been highly successful and their extensive cultivation is envisaged by 1954.

Researchers are hoping to acclimate tea, black sesame, and luffa.

PRODUCE YUCCA TEXTILES -- Aussenhandels Nachrichten, Berlin, 3 Dec 52

In 1950, the Hungarian Cotton Research Institute began investigations regarding the acclimatization of yucca.

Yucca grows very well in Hungary. It withstands extreme dryness and its roots and leaves withstand low temperatures down to minus 20 degrees centigrade. It needs no special care other than the breaking off of defective leaves. One hundred and twenty quintals of yucca yield an average of 19.2 quintals of textile fibers, similar to hemp.

-1-CLASSIFICATION STATE NSRB DISTRIBUTION AIR ARMY

- Line of the

At present, yucca textiles are being produced and made into durable waterproof tarpaulins, which are very cheap. Special machines for extracting the fibers from yucca leaves are also being built in Hungary.

The leaves of the yucca plant may be harvested 2, 3, or even 4 times a year; the plants grow very rapidly in the sandy soil between the Danube and the Tisza.

EXTEND COTTON CULTIVATION IN BARANYA -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 14 Jan 53

The cotton plant, first introduced in Barsnya Megye in 1949, is now being cultivated on 7,550 cadastral yokes by state farms, producers cooperatives, and independent peasants.

Yields were only 3 quintals per yoke in 1949 but have now increased to an average of 5-6 quintals per yoke.

This year, cotton cultivation will be extended to 12,100 yokes in Baranya Megye.

EXTEND RICE CULTIVATION -- Budapest, Magyar Nemzet, 7 Jan 53

This winter, producers cooperatives in Szolnok Megye are preparing 2,280 cadastral yokes for new rice fields. This will increase irrigated territories in the region by 6,720 yokes.

RAINS FLOOD CROPS -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 14 Jan 53

Unusually heavy precipitation has flooded crops in certain sectors of Hajdu-Bihar Megye, especially in Puspokladany Jaras.

Members of producers cooperatives and independent peasants are digging ditches to drain the water off the crops. The Puspokladany machine stations have loaned machinery to drive the six pumps with which attempts are being made to siphon the water off into the Berettyo River.

- E N D -

STAT



RESTRICTED :-